

PRIMITIVE ACCUMULATION.

Myriads of Tales Dispelled, and Facts About It Established.

The accumulation of capital presupposes surplus value; surplus value presupposes capitalist production; capitalist production presupposes the pre-existence of considerable masses of capital and of labor power at the command of manufacturers of commodities. The whole movement, therefore, seems to turn in a vicious circle, out of which we can only get by supposing a primitive accumulation (previous accumulation of Adam Smith) preceding capitalist accumulation; an accumulation not the result of the capitalist mode of production, but its starting point.

Focus-Point of old Political Economy.

This primitive accumulation plays in political economy about the same part as original sin in theology. Adam bit the apple, and thereupon sin fell on the human race. Its origin is supposed to be explained when it is told as an anecdote of the past. In times long gone by there were two sorts of people; one, the diligent, intelligent, and, above all, frugal; the other, lazy rascals, spending their substance, and more, in riotous living. The legend of theological original sin tells us certainly how man came to be condemned to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow; but the history of economic original sin reveals to us that there are people to whom this is by no means essential. Never mind! Thus it came to pass that the former sort accumulated wealth, and the latter sort had at last nothing to sell except their own skins. And from this original sin dates the poverty of the great majority that, despite all its labor, has up to now nothing to sell but itself, and the wealth of the few that increases constantly, although they have long ceased to work. Such insipid childishness is every day preached to us in the defence of property. M. Thiers, for example, had the assurance to tell us with all the solemnity of a statesman, to the French people, once so spiritual. But as soon as the question of property crops up, it becomes the sacred duty to proclaim the intellectual food of the infant as the one thing fit for all ages and for all stages of development. In actual history it is notorious that conquest, enslavement, robbery, murder, have played the general part. In the tender annals of political economy the idyllic reigns from time immemorial. "Right" and "labor" were from all the time the sole means of enrichment, the present year of course excepted. As a matter of fact, the methods of primitive accumulation are anything but idyllic.

The Process of Forming the "Free Laborer."

In themselves money and commodities are no more capital than are the means of production and of subsistence. They want transforming into capital. But this transformation itself can only take place under certain circumstances, that centre in this, viz., that two very different kinds of commodity-possessors must come face to face and into contact; on the one hand, the owners of money, means of production, means of subsistence, who are eager to increase the sum of values they possess, by buying other people's labor power; on the other hand, free laborers, the sellers of their own labor power, and therefore the sellers of labor. Free laborers, in the double sense that neither they themselves form part and parcel of the means of production, as in the case of slaves, bondsmen, etc., nor do the means of production belong to them, as in the case of peasant proprietors; they are, therefore, free from, unencumbered by, any means of production of their own. With this polarization of the market for commodities, the fundamental conditions of capitalist production are given. The capitalist system presupposes the complete separation of the laborers from all property in the means by which they can realize their labor. As soon as capitalist production is once on its own legs, it not only maintains this separation, but reproduces it on a continually extending scale. The process, therefore, that clears the way for the capitalist system is none other than the process which takes away from the laborer the possession of his means of production; a process that transforms, on the one hand, the social means of subsistence and of production into capital; on the other, the immediate producers into wage laborers. The so-called primitive accumulation, therefore, is nothing else than the historical process of divorcing the producer from the means of production. It appears as primitive, because it forms the prehistoric stage of capital and of the mode of production corresponding with it.

The economic structure of capitalist society has grown out of the economic structure of feudal society. The dissolution of the latter set free the elements of the former.

From Bondman to Wage Slave.

The immediate producer, the laborer, could only dispose of his own person after he had ceased to be attached to the soil, and ceased to be the slave, serf, or bondman of another. To become a free seller of labor power, who carries his commodity wherever he finds a market, he must further have escaped from the regime of the guilds, their rules for apprentices and journeymen, and the impediments of their labor regulations. Hence, the historical movement which changes the producer into wage worker appears, on the one hand, as the liberation of the laborer from the fetters of the guilds, and this alone exists for our capitalist historians. But, on the other hand, these new freedmen become sellers of themselves only after they had been robbed of all their own means of production, and of all the guarantees of existence afforded by the old feudal arrangements. And the history of this, their expropriation, is written in the annals of mankind in letters of blood and fire.

The Leader by Which Rose the Capitalist.

The industrial capitalists, these new potentates, had on their part not only to displace the guild masters of handicrafts, but also the feudal lords, the possessors of the sources of wealth. In this respect their conquest of social power appears as the fruit of a victorious struggle both against feudal lordship and its fetters, and against the guilds, the fetters they laid on the free development of production and the free exploitation of man by man. The characters of industry, however, only succeeded in supplanting the chivalry of the sword by making use of events of which they themselves were wholly innocent. They have risen by means as vile as those by which the Roman freedman

once on a time made himself the master of his patrons.

Law and Order Starting Point of Capitalism.

The starting point of the development that gave rise to the wage laborer as well as to the capitalist, was the servitude of the laborer. The advance consisted in a change of form of this servitude, in the transformation of feudal exploitation into capitalist exploitation. To understand its march, we need not go back very far. Although we come across the first beginnings of capitalist production as early as the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, sporadically, in certain towns of the Mediterranean, the capitalist era dates from the sixteenth century. Wherever it appears, the abolition of serfdom has been long effected, and the highest development of the middle ages, the existence of sovereign towns, has long been on the wane.

In the history of primitive accumulation, all revolutions are epoch making that act as levers for the capitalist class in course of formation; but, above all, those moments when great masses of men are suddenly and forcibly torn from their means of subsistence, and hurled as free and "unattached" proletarians on the labor market. The expropriation of the agricultural producer, of the peasant, from the soil, is the basis of the whole process. The history of this expropriation, in different countries, assumes different aspects, and runs through its various phases in different orders of succession, and at different periods.—MAY'S CAPITAL.

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following are especially appropriate:

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?
This question is continually being asked, and the answer, "What is Socialism?" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The leaflets contain the platform of the Party, while the outside covers are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Demand for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.

1. "Government Ownership" a la the S. L. P.

2. "Municipal Ownership" a la the S. L. P.

3. The Money Question.

4. Education.

5. School Labor.

6. Imperative Mandate and the Referendum.

7. And fourteen other demands.

The Class Struggle.

The More We Produce, the Less We Get.

Why?

Because the Means of Production are owned by the Capitalist.

The Democratic-Republican Party.

The Socialist Labor Party.

First Steps to Socialism.

1.50 PER THOUSAND.

MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable leaflet to open the eyes of people to the difference between the municipalization desired by the bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

CONTENTS.

Two Kinds of Middle Class Municipalization.

1. Bankrupt Middle Class Municipalization.

2. Owners of City Real Estate.

Why They Want to Municipalize.

Bankruptcy Reforms.

Why Middle Class Municipalization Would Not Benefit the Working Class.

1. Relation of Working Class Rent to the Municipal Program.

2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.

3. Middle Class Municipalization Means In-Creased Rent.

4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalization.

5. Socialization of Property by Employees.

6. Minimum Salary.

7. Relief Fund.

8. Housing for the People.

9. Taxation. This paragraph is fine; it shows what a weapon the power of the tax can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the Capitalists. We class that out of our minds!

10. Public Schools.

11. Labor Exchanges.

12. Arbitration of Municipalities in Conflicts Between Labor and Capital. Another good paragraph to shake under the nose of some of these Capitalist mayors.

13. The Imperative Mandate.

14. Politics and the Class Struggle.

A new edition of this leaflet has just left the press. It is a hummer.

1.50 PER THOUSAND.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

Those Slavish twines, the Capitalist newspapers and the labor fakirs, are continually baying about the Socialist Labor Party being "opposed to trade unions." Most assuredly we are opposed to the kind of trade unions that are retailed over the Gompers counter. But fortunately for the working class, there is another kind of trade union—a trade union that has in its mind's eye the Socialist Republic as a goal, and which sees in every strike and every boycott a step toward that goal. This leaflet is a clear-cut exposition of the difference between the fakir, pure and simple, and the class-conscious Socialist. It gives in brief a complete history of trade unions in connection with the development of Capitalism, and is just the thing to clear up misapprehension as to the Socialist's position.

CONTENTS.

The Class Struggle.

Origin of the Trade Union.

Necessity of the Trade Union.

Socialists Have Ever Been the First to Organize Trade Unions.

The Merchandise Labor Power.

What Determines the Price of Labor Power.

History of Development of the Working Class.

1. Period of Competition. Condition of Working Class During this Period.

2. Period of Transition. Condition of Working Class During this Period.

3. Period of Concentration. Condition of Working Class During this Period.

Purpose of the Trade Union.

Foundation of Capitalism.

Strikes and Boycotts—Once Powerful; now Impotent.

Socialist Trades Unions of Europe—No Labor Fakir.

"Pure and Simple" Trade Unions of England and America—No Fakirs as Plentiful as Dewdrops on a Spring Morning.

Why the "Pure and Simple" Union is Dying.

Up With the Socialist Union Growing.

1.50 PER THOUSAND.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

147 East 23d Street, New York.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

New and Second Hand.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.

PRICES LOW.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.

P. Brown & Son, 171 First Ave., New York.

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.
Previously acknowledged \$6,275.52
Received from J. P. Conference, per E. Siff, fin. sec. 175.00
Received from D. P. Committee, per C. Peterson, cashier 143.01
Received for Minor Fund (B. F. Keindorf, \$25; L. Sanial, New York, and E. Constant, St. Paul) 30.00
Total \$6,623.53
HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec.-Treas.

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those represented in the DAILY PEOPLE Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged \$208.75
Dr. S. Twarowski, Chicago, Ill. 10.00
State Comm., Wash., per Dr. T. J. Dean 5.00
Matthew Maguire, Paterson, N. J. 2.50
Max Weber, \$5; Joseph Gable, \$5; Joseph Jennings, \$5; Fred Brown, \$2; Geo. Bickendorfer, \$2; Gus Weickert, \$1; Wm. Klein, \$1; Wm. Zimmer, \$1; John Heidenreich, \$1; Edward Klein, \$1; Fritz Feldman, \$1; Geo. Bickendorfer, \$2; H. Bratund, \$1; J. Konrad, \$1; B. G. Margeson, \$1; Ferd. Hertz, 50 cents; Frank Erben, \$5; J. K. Smith, \$5; Hongshan Branch, \$25; per James Matthews, Collinwood, O., on behalf of Ohio State Com. 63.00
Total \$289.25

THE DAILY PEOPLE PRESS BOUGHT.

On Friday last March 9, a double press and a complete stereotyping outfit were bought for the DAILY PEOPLE from the well-known firm of R. Hoe & Co. The press prints 24,000 six or eight-page papers per hour. It is to be delivered on June 15.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

The Damosch Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of William F. Hoffmann, will render the following programme at the concert to be held at Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 25, 1900, for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE FUND. The concert begins at 3:30 p. m.:

PART I.
1—Prelude to "Meistersinger" Wagner.
2—A. Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni.
3—Serenade Moszkowski.
4—Violin Solo Tschakowsky.
5—Violin Solo Wieniawski.
6—Suite, "Carmen" Bizet.
7—A. Aragonese, b. Intermezzo (Piste Soli) Grieg.
8—Les Dragons d'Alcala; d. Les Toreadors.

PART II.

1—Hungarian Dance Brahms.
2—A. Evening Song; b. Valse Gustave Bach.
3—Lost Chord Sullivan.
4—Slavic Dance Dvorak.
5—Rhapsody No. II Liszt.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of Sunday, March 11, D. S. Cooper was chairman and Comrade J. C. Atkins, secretary pro tem.

A new delegate, J. Maguy from Branch No. 2, Scandinavian Section, presented credentials and was seated.

A communication from Section New York was received and referred to the Entertainment Committee.

Organizer reported that a DAILY PEOPLE mass-meeting will be held at the clubhouse of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, for which good speakers will be secured, and comrades and sympathizers' attendance is invited.

Entertainment Committee reported great activity in completing all necessary arrangements for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, which promises to be a success in every respect, and one that will surpass all previous party festivals. That comrades should send on gifts for the Fair of every nature, regardless of their cost.

Roll-call showed the following organizations represented:

MANHATTAN—Fourth, Sixth and Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, and Branch No. 2 of Scandinavian Section.

KINGS—Seventh.

All the delegates reported large sale of festival tickets, collection of pledges, and other activity for DAILY PEOPLE. Sixteenth Assembly District, New York, will hold another mass-meeting for the DAILY PEOPLE. Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, reports that \$400 have been pledged and they are confident of raising in all \$500.

Organizer was instructed to visit all those organizations who are not as yet represented or who have not reported pledges. Comrades having charge of collecting money on pledges should make a supreme effort, so that on the date of the Festival the Conference may be enabled to inaugurate the joy of the out-of-town visitors, who will undoubtedly come in large numbers, by the announcement of a large sum of money collected, and in the hands of the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FINANCIAL REPORT (amounts paid):

MANHATTAN.
4th A. D. \$6.25
6th and 10th A. D.'s. 4.00
12th A. D. 2.00
14th A. D. 5.00
15th and 17th A. D.'s. 20.00
23d A. D. 1.00
28th A. D. 8.00
Scandinavian (Branch 2) 5.00
Prog. Lithog. S. T. & L. 17.00
KINGS.
6th A. D. \$7.00
7th A. D. 1.00
21st A. D. (Branch 2) 3.00
Pledges, part-payment upon which are being made:
MANHATTAN.
A. Sheffer \$5.00
16th A. D. (additional) 5.00
Adolf Stark 5.00
D. Gersbovitz 2.50
H. Klein 2.00
Morris Moskowitz (no pledge) 1.00
St. Steler (no pledge) 1.00
28th A. D. (additional) 5.00
Loma Neuman 5.00
KINGS.
16th, 17th and 18th A. D.'s. (additional) \$10.00
Alvin B. Brown 10.00
A. W. 10.00
Otto Sorenson 5.00
John Havier 5.00
E. Morgenson 5.00
W. L. Hansen 5.00
Platons 5.00
Chas. Jensen 2.50
J. Anderson 2.00
John Ladhoff 2.00
20th A. D. 10.00
Eber Forbes 10.00
Henry Kahn 10.00
John Stegemann 10.00
J. Forbes 5.00
John Muller 5.00
Emil Muller 5.00
R. Reuter 5.00
J. L. Laube 2.50
Jack Mitchell 2.50
L. H. Miller 2.00

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Ellsworth, Kansas, March 1.

He Also Would Like To Know.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Your correspondent in the issue of February 20, regarding the question of that benefit for the "Swa Strikers." If you remember, all the papers, including the printers' paper, the American Workman, the Socialist, the People, and a grand success, the theatre was crowded. If this was the case, how does it come about that the association that managed the benefit, which is said on good authority, nearly \$2,000, the theatre was crowded, how many guests were there, otherwise, in slang language, called "dead-heads?"

Somebody must have got a rebate from that \$200 that was paid to the orchestra. As this was not an affair of the union, of course no information can be got from the officers.

I merely write this as a sort of supplement to the letter of February 29.

Anyhow it would be interesting to hear a report as to how much the strikers got from the benefit. We might then know how much it benefited somebody else.

THE

Jersey City, March 10.

Hot-Water Schemes of Fakirism.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As one of the many illustrations of the radiant beauty of the "pure and simple" trades union, the readers of THE PEOPLE will surely be glad to know of a certain experience made by Debs in this, his last year's convention when he "lectured" here a year ago.

He once again had an ambition to "impress" an Indianapolis audience, and so asked his friends here to arrange for him to speak under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. They thought they set about doing, but it did not come so easily. There were "difficulties" in the way.

The city street railway company happened just at that time to be seeking to convince the State Legislature of the advisability of passing an enabling act whereby the company might get a thirty-four years extension of its franchise with a five cent or six-cent quarter fare. The city officials had already been "seen," and the company had a very astute ally in the Democratic Mayor, an ignoramus, who can not speak two consecutive sentences grammatically. The company had as willing, if not as valuable, allies in the "labor leaders" who were at that time in control of the Central Labor Union. They saw the difficulties in the way of Debs' lecture. These leaders were afraid "the orator" might make some reference to the street car and its "monopoly," and they would not let him do so. They succeeded for a while; but presently they found that a meeting would be arranged where they had charge of it or not. Then they appointed a hostile committee. After a week or two of inaction, the committee reported back that it found no meeting, the time impractical, and recommended the postponement of the time being. This didn't go with the Debsites, however, and the committee was finally compelled to engage a hall, one of the small ones in the city, and complete arrangements.

But the "labor leaders" had by no means seen their final yet. They had several more cards to play. Debs was to arrive at mid-day. The committee was to meet him at the station, pilot him to a hotel, which the Mayor's own were, and then to the hall. The hall was found not enough, the Mayor was to call in some of his convivial friends, and Debs was to be got into good condition to deliver his lecture. The committee, of course of events compelled them to discard, and draw again. Debs did not come to town until a half an hour before the meeting. The reception committee, who quickly drew up, advocating the street car deal, arrangements were quickly made for packing the hall; the chairman was to allow no one on the platform except Debs and himself; Debs, if he desired, was to deliver his lecture, a member of the painters' union, was to spring the resolutions, the question was to be put, the chairman was to declare the meeting closed, whether or no, and immediately adjourn the meeting. But the trouble was all for naught, for Debs didn't mention the deal.

Great is the noble central labor bodies. Great is Tepe!

PRESS COMMITTEE SECTION INDIANAPOLIS, S. L. P.

Indianapolis, March 5.

Facts About the Erie, Pa., Election.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Having seen all kinds of false reports in the *Bogus People* and the *Forward*, and other such trashy election here, I wish to state what it is that happened.

There were four tickets in the field: Republican, Democratic, Public Ownership and Socialist Labor Party. The Democrats, having the most whiskey and other intoxicating drinks, giving them out in some measure to the voters, the most votes, and had their candidates elected.

Next

DAILY PEOPLE CONCERT.

Fall Into Line and Make it a Grand Success.

The Entertainment Committee of the Daily People Conference Has the Floor, and Says Some Very Good Things.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party, Greeting:

Sunday, the 25th of March, at Grand Central Palace, is going to be a great day for the Socialists of New York and the neighboring cities.

It will also be a great day for the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

It will be a great day for the Socialists of New York, because the Damrosch Symphony Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and the concert will be the best we have had an opportunity to hear for a long time. The Damrosch Symphony Orchestra usually tunes its instruments to audiences that frequent the Metropolitan Opera House, and proletarians are not in the habit of occupying front seats there. When the Entertainment Committee succeeded in engaging this orchestra for the concert, they did so with the desire to give ticket purchasers the full worth of their money, and that full worth the ticket purchasers will get. The orchestra will play under the direction of William F. Hoffmann, and the party, and its sympathizers are sure to have such a musical treat as they have not had for many a moon.

The Entertainment Committee is broad when it comes to providing entertainments, and the platform they have provided for the Grand Central Palace affair is broad enough to at least fill the Palace. Music for those who can enjoy it, they said. All right. But what are we going to do for those who don't care for music. That was an idea; and the next thing they did was to engage for the benefit of those who are unable to go into ecstasies over symphonies, a number of other specialties. On this feature of the program will appear a novel exhibition of moving pictures, excellent vaudeville performances, and the like.

The concert will begin at 3:30 in the afternoon. It will last for two hours.

Then the vaudeville has the floor. And at 8 o'clock in the evening will begin the ball. And that will be a ball. When a body of Socialists make up their minds to have a time, they proceed to have one; and what would the young people do without a chance to trip the light fantastic too? And it will be excellent tripping, too, for there will be no gawky kangaroos there to fall; they have all fallen into the Debs Democracy.

And in the midst of it all will be the Grand Bazaar and Fair, held by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference. In the bazaar there will be articles of value to the lucky holders of lucky tickets. The requests of the Auxiliary will be found in another column.

And it will be a great day for the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

Why?

Because the Concert is bound to be a success. But there is such a thing as just a plain, everyday success, and then there is such a thing as a "howling" success. Shall we make it a howling success? Well, we rather think so, and a howling success it is bound to be.

So the Entertainment Committee earnestly urges every member of the Party and every well-wisher of the Socialist Revolution to get to work selling tickets. If you can't sell tickets, you can buy, and for those places where you can get them in lots from one to a hundred, see the advertisement in another column. And remember this—if you buy your tickets at the door you pay 35 cents for them.

We will meet you, then, at the Grand Central Palace on March 25. And the more of you we meet there, the sooner shall we welcome with cheers the Socialist Republic of America.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

THE CALL FOR THE CONVENTION

will soon be issued. It will be a great convention, and to appreciate the proceedings every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be familiar with the

Proceedings of the Convention of 1896.

That was a great convention, too. The kangaroos were there, but they were masked. It took us three years to get them out, but we got there just the same. Shortly after the 1896 Convention the National Executive Committee published the Proceedings in book form. This book can still be obtained, and a glance at its contents will show its importance at this time, especially to those who have joined the Party since then, and desire information as to its growth anterior to their joining.

CONTENTS:

1. List of Delegates. (This is interesting; get a copy and check off the kangaroos.)
2. Report of the National Executive Committee: Development of Capitalism Since Last Convention.
3. Growth of Socialism in Europe.
4. Growth of Socialism in America.
5. Pure and Simple Unionism.
6. The Downfall of the K. of L.
7. The S. T. & L. A.
8. Party Organization—State Committees.
9. Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State—The Party Press—St. Louis "Labor."
10. The Cleveland "Faction."
11. Suspension of Section Cleveland.
12. Agitation Assessment.
13. Central Press Association.
14. Conclusion.
15. Brower's Address on the S. T. & L. A.
16. The Debate on the S. T. & L. A.
17. Discussion on the Organization of the N. E. C.
18. Discussion on the Organization of the State Committees.
19. Discussion on Organization of Sections.
20. Discussion on Organization of National Board of Appeals.
21. Discussion on Platform.
22. Etc., Etc., Etc.

Sections should see to it that a copy of this Report is placed in every public library. Ten years from now it will be a valuable historical document.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

Five copies or over, 8 cents each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23d Street, New York.

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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
HARRY W. BROWER, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barker, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, March 12, with P. Murphy in the chair. Absent on agitation work, Keep and Brown. John T. Keveney, the new member elected, was present, and the new committee organized by the election of John J. Kinneally as recording secretary and Alvan S. Brown as Treasurer. The vote cast for the several candidates for National Secretary and members of the National Executive Committee stood as follows:

For National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 488; for members of N. E. C.: Lucien Sanial, 484; Alvan S. Brown, 464; Arthur Keep, 456; Patrick Murphy, 449; John J. Kinneally, 442; Joseph H. Sauter, 433; John T. Keveney, 233; Louis P. Weber, 138; John Dorman, 106; Bernard O'Toole, 105; John F. Martin, 68.

The financial report for the week ending March 10 showed receipts, \$139.62; expenditures, \$88.74. The secretary reported that a suit to recover \$215 from the New Yorker Volkszeitung for copies of the Socialist Almanac had resulted in the Volkszeitung surrendering 280 copies of the Almanac at the Party's headquarters, No. 61 Beekman street, and also paying for a typographical error in the semi-annual financial report of the N. E. C. published in last issue. Instead of \$1,916.31, the figure given for total receipts including balance on hand July 1, 1899, the figure should be \$2,295.68.

Several communications were received in regard to the German party organ, the Sozialistische Arbeiter-Zeitung. Inquirers will please note that this paper is the property of the S. L. P., mailing list, title and Post Office permit, the Volksfreund of Cleveland having undertaken the printing of same. Section Essex County, N. J., gave notice that the decision of the National Board of Appeals, setting aside the suspension of Jules Magne, would be appealed from to the national convention. Section Quakerstown, Pa., reported expulsion of Charles A. Hess for having accepted a nomination from the Democratic party. Scandinavia, N. Y., reported expulsion of a member of F. G. Wilson for opposing tactics and principles of the S. L. P. Section Woonsocket, R. I., reported expulsion of Joseph Teller for withholding funds collected for Slatersville strike. Section Erie, Pa., reported expulsion of J. C. O'Sullivan for accepting nomination from Public Ownership party.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Rec. Sec.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board, March 8; Present: Cohen, Luck, Vogt, Murphy, DeLeon and Brower. Murphy in the chair.

Communications: One from D. A. 12, of Philadelphia, Pa., stating that the strike of the textile workers had been declared off, and that a slight advance in wages had been gained. Secretary is instructed to request D. A. 12 for a full account of the settlement, to be published in THE PEOPLE.

One from D. A. 49, appealing for assistance for the members of L. A. 290, Sing Sing, New York, who have been on strike for the past six weeks.—The appeal was indorsed and ordered published in THE PEOPLE.

One from Denver, Colo., in relation to the movement in general.—Referred to the National Secretary of the Party.

On from Mount Vernon, N. Y., requesting information how to organize a Local Alliance.—Attended to by Secretary.

One from Buena Vista, Pa., giving statement of the last settlement of the United Mine Workers' with the operators, which allows the operators to run the truck stores.—Referred to THE PEOPLE for publication.

Communications were also received from York and Buffalo, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Seattle, Wash.; Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.; Jersey City, N. J.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; London, Ont.; Brisbane, Pa.; New London and New Britain, Conn.; Montreal, Can.; Lynn, Mass.; and Detroit, Mich., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

Charters were granted to: Agents and Canvassers, Norfolk, Va. Metal Workers, Bridgeport, Conn. All Locals and Districts are requested to hold Festivals on May 1 and forward the proceeds to the DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

Secretary reported that the employees of Davis & Co., cigar manufacturers, had been organized and that this was now a label shop of the Alliance. Secretary also reported that the employees of Kerbs & Spiess (cigar makers) had gone on strike to-day. Part of the employees were Alliance members, part International men, but the majority of them were unorganized.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Fin Sec.

CANADA.

TORONTO.—At the last meeting of Section Toronto, S. L. P., it was resolved unanimously: That the Section Toronto, S. L. P., endorses THE PEOPLE, 61 Beekman street, New York, and recognizes it as the means of communicating with sister sections in Canada.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WOBURN.—The Section holds business meetings on first and third Mondays each month in Buffers Hall, 500 Main street.

MINNESOTA.

The regular meeting was held in St. Paul Monday March 5. Present were Spittel, Potter, Pederson, J. W. Johnson, S. Johnson, Hammond, State Secretary Davidson. Communications were received and disposed of from Winona, Hennepin, Osseo, Fergus Falls, Red Wing, Mear, Duluth and Hawley, Minn.; Deronda, Wis.; New York city. Sections and members-at-large nominated for Governor, Carl Thiel of Duluth, Ed. Rief of Duluth, D. A. Potter of St. Paul, W. B. Hammond of Minneapolis; for electors, C. W. Brown of Hennepin, G. Davidson of St. Paul, G. T. Spittel of St. Paul.

W. B. Hammond of Minneapolis, Louis Worschack of Duluth, Frank Anderson of Minneapolis, and Carl Thiel of Duluth were directed to ascertain if the committee named would accept, and submit the names of those so accepting to the membership for general vote, to be returned before the first Monday in April. Section St. Paul reported good progress in its work, as also did Section Minneapolis. The latter Section had organized a promising branch on the 14th of March. The business meeting was held in the hall of the Germania Club, where the names of Danielson and Starkey of Sweden were adopted and ordered published. Receipts, \$4; appropriations, \$13.15.

W. B. HAMMOND, Recording Secretary.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

AKRON, OHIO: W. Garrity, 144 Union street.

BOSTON, MASS.: C. Crosswell, 1577 Washington street.

BUENA VISTA, PA. W. H. Thomas.

BUFFALO, N. Y.: B. Reinstea, 521 Broadway.

CANTON, OHIO: Wm. S. Poorman, 1225 E. North street.

CATSKILL, N. Y.: E. Elmer Corbett.

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CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.: John J. Kelly, 63 Grattan street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Louis Balhaus, 2577 Court street.

MO. Strauss, "Eide," Flat 5.

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Fritz Feldner, 31 Carl street.

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DETROIT, MICH.: P. Friesema, Jr., 233 Ard street.

DENVER, COLO.: J. H. Martensen, 1124 W. 10th avenue.

DULUTH, MINN.: Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.

ERIE, PA.: Peter Uhlmann, 656 W. 19th street.

EVERETT, MASS.: M. J. King, 197 Ferry street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.: H. Ormerod, 39 Beacon street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: F. B. Stone, 51 No. Main street.

LOVELAND, CONN.: Fred. Felleman, 2 State street, top floor.

HAVERHILL, MASS.: Ernest C. Peabody, 11 Elm street.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: J. T. L. Remley, 2453 State street.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.: Lewis Hoeckel, 426 No. Perry street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.: J. De Castro, 741 W. Railroad street.

LAWRENCE, MASS.: John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, Central Building.

LEADVILLE, COLO.: M. E. White.

LINCOLN, NEB.: Emil Ittig, Room 3, Sheldon Block.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: J. Luxenbury, 73 Monson street.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.: Louis Rentelmann, 265 1/2 South Main street, Room 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Thos. Sweeney, 1400 High street.

LOWELL, MASS.: Robert Owen, 24 West Manchester street.

MASSACHUSETTS: J. F. Coyle, 290 Washington street.

MCKEESPORT, PA.: John Flynn, 522 Lyndon street.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Philip Rowland, 133 Malden street.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Rochus Babnick, 215 Lloyd street.

MINNAPOLIS, MINN.: W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.

MONTREAL, CAN.: J. M. Couture, 707 Mount Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.: H. Carless, 78 Springfield avenue.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: A. P. Witter, 100 Burrill street.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.: M. Steel, 125 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.: M. J. Bonaparte, 18 Pearl street.

NEW LONDON, CONN.: Adam Marx, 12 Union street, box 412.

NEW WHATCOM, WASH.: Wm. McCormick.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.: Leon Lacoste, 2611 Carondelet Walk street.

PASCOAG, R. I.: Gus Marslin, Box 323.

PATERSON, N. J.: John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Boudreau, 40 Lucas street.

PEORIA, ILL.: Chas. Zolot, 1511 1/2 Main street.

PEORIA, ILL.: Carl Kirk, 127 Ann street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: Max Keller, 1018 Hope street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: Sam. Clark, 1304 Germantown avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: Chas. Heisler, 222 Center street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.: Wm. I. Marshall, 1612 Fifth avenue.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.: C. C. Croll.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Olneyville, R. I.

PUEBLO, COLO.: Nilson Elliott, 1025 Berkeley avenue.

READING, PA.: Nixon Hinkel, 1167 Cotton street.

REDCLIFF, COLO.: P. J. Ryan.

REVERE, MASS.: O. Sullivan, 21 Payson street.

RENSSELAER, N. Y.: Henry Stinson, N. Columbia street.

RICHMOND, VA.: J. E. Madison, Cor. Louis and Hollings st.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.: A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.: C. Lueders, 480 Commercial avenue.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.: Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Frank Lettner, 222 Center street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Fred. Haman, 22 North 1st street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.: Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: John White, 3 Dodge street.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: Geo. F. Petersen, 54 So. West Temple street.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.: Jacob Lovell, 47 Commercial avenue.

SCRANTON, PA.: Wm. Watkins, 234 N. Bromley avenue.

SEATTLE, WASH.: Bert Jacobson, 1514 First avenue.

SLOAN, N. Y.: N. Van Kerkvoorde.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.: Jacob Leven, Somerville avenue.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.: Louis Hain, 30 Burbank street.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: F. A. Nagler, 1111 1/2 Court street.

SUTHERSVILLE, PA.: Cyril Sisk.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.: F. P. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myers Block.

TAUNTON, MASS.: Max Boewe, 72 Winterton street.

TACOMA, WASH.: C. Larsen, 3909 Warren street.

TROY, N. Y.: F. E. Passonne, 1004 Jack street.

UNION HILL, N. J.: Otto Becker, 345 Broadway.

UTICA, N. Y.: John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.

VANCOUVER, B. C.: W. P. Evans.

WATERBURY, CONN.: John Neubert, 29 Charles street.

WEST HAVEN, CONN.: Charles W. Packard, 100 Main street.

WILKINSBURG, PA.: Jas. A. McConnell.

WOBURN, MASS.: Jos. V. Schmitt, 41 Main street.

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The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

Appeal for Aid.

COMRADES.—On January 31 the members of Local Alliance No. 290, employees of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, of Sing Sing, N. Y., were compelled to strike against a reduction in wages and to maintain their organization.

For six weeks the Local Alliance men depended entirely upon their own resources, and fought the company almost to a standstill; as their resources are now almost exhausted they have requested D. A. 49 to assist them financially. Their request for assistance was considered by District Alliance 49 on Sunday, March 4, and it was decided to give them all the financial aid possible, and to appeal to all sister Local Alliances, District Alliances and sympathizers, and to request the General Executive Board to indorse the appeal.

The appeal was read before the meeting of the General Executive Board on Thursday, March 8, and indorsed. Send all moneys direct to W. L. Brower, General Secretary, No. 23 Duane street, New York city, and the same will be acknowledged in the official organ, THE PEOPLE. Fraternally yours, W. L. BROWER, Gen. Sec.

Daily People.

(Continued from page 3.)

21st A. D., Br. 2 (additional).
J. J. JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE MASS-MEETING.

THE DAILY PEOPLE Conference has called a mass-meeting to be held at the headquarters of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts No. 481 Willis avenue, New York, on Sunday, March 18, at 3 p. m. The speakers on this occasion will be Thomas A. Hickey, A. S. Brown and Lucien Sanial.

Form of Pledge for Use of Individual Sympathizers.

To HENRY KUHN, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York.

The undersigned herewith pledges himself to contribute the sum of \$..... for the establishment of a daily